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CLAIMS

1. A pharmaceutical combination comprising a betablocker and an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor wherein the betablocker is selected from the group consisting of : acebutolol, alprenolol, amosulalol, arotinolol, atenolol, befunolol, betaxolol, bevantolol, bisoprolol, bopindolol, bucumolol, bufetolol, bufuralol, bunitrolol, buprandolol, butofilolol, carazolol, carteolol, carvedilol, celiprolol, cetamolol, cloranolol, dilevalol, epanolol, indenolol, labetalol, levobunolol, mepindolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, moprolol, nadolol, nadoxolol, nebivalol, nipradilol, oxprenolol, perbutolol, pindolol, practolol, pronethalol, propranolol, sotalol, sufinalol, talindol, tertatolol, tilisolol, timolol, toliprolol, and xibenolol, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts or solvates thereof, or solvates of such salts; and the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of : cerivastatin, itavastatin, lovastatin, mevastatin, nicostatin, nivastatin, and (E)-7-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-isopropyl-2-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)-amino]-pyrimidin-5-yl](3R,5S)-3,5-dihydroxyhept-6-enoic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt.

2. The pharmaceutical combination according to claim 1, wherein the betablocker is metoprolol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt.

3. The pharmaceutical combination according to claim 2, wherein the betablocker is metoprolol succinate, metoprolol tartrate or metoprolol fumarate.

4. The pharmaceutical combination according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is (E)-7-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-isopropyl-2-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)-amino]pyrimidin-5-yl](3R,5S)-3,5-dihydroxyhept-6-enoic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt.

5. The pharmaceutical combination according to claim 1, wherein the molar ratio between the betablocker and the cholesterol-lowering agent lies in the range of from about 1000:1 to about 1:1000.

6. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising a betablocker and a cholesterol-lowering agent in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent, or carrier.

7. A pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 6 wherein the betablocker is selected from the group consisting of: acebutolol, alprenolol, amosulalol, arotinolol, atenolol, befunolol, betaxolol, bevantolol, bisoprolol, bopindolol, bucumolol, bufetolol, bufuralol, bunitrolol, buprandolol, butofilolol, carazolol, carteolol, carvedilol, celiprolol, cetamolol, cloranolol, dilevalol, epanolol, indenolol, labetalol, levobunolol, mepindolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, moprolol, nadolol, nadoxolol, nebivalol, nipradilol, oxprenolol, perbutolol, pindolol, practolol, pronethalol, propranolol, sotalol, sufinalol, talindol, tertatolol, tilisolol, timolol, toliprolol, and xibenolol, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts or solvates thereof, or solvates of such salts.

8. The pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 7, wherein the betablocker is metoprolol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt.

9. The pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 8, wherein the betablocker is metoprolol succinate, metoprolol tartrate, or metoprolol fumarate.

10. The pharmaceutical formulation according to any one of claims 6 to 8, wherein the cholesterol-lowering agent is an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

11. The pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 10, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of atorvastatin, cerivastatin, fluvastatin, itavastatin, lovastatin, mevastatin, nicostatin, nivastatin, pravastatin and simvastatin, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt.

12. The pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 10, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is of (E)-7-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-isopropyl-2-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)-

amino]-pyrimidin-5-yl](3R,5S)-3,5-dihydroxyhept-6-enoic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt.

13. The pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 6, wherein the molar ratio between the betablocker and the cholesterol-lowering agent lies in the range of from about 1000:1 to about 1:1000.

14. A kit of parts comprising:
(i) a vessel containing a betablocker and
(ii) a vessel containing (E)-7-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-isopropyl-2-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)amino]-pyrimidin-5-yl](3R,5S)-3,5-dihydroxyhept-6-enoic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable saltor solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt
and instructions for the sequential, separate, or simultaneous administration of the betablocker and an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor to a patient for which such administration is necessary or advantageous.

15. The kit of parts according to claim 14, wherein the betablocker is metoprolol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt.

16. The kit of parts according to claim 15, wherein the betablocker is metoprolol succinate, metoprolol tartrate, or metoprolol fumarate.

17. The kit of parts according to claim 14, wherein the molar ratio between the betablocker and the cholesterol-lowering agent lies in the range of from about 1000:1 to about 1:1000.

18. A kit of parts comprising:
(i) a pharmaceutical formulation containing a betablocker in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent, or carrier; and
(ii) a pharmaceutical formulation containing a cholesterol-lowering agent, in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent, or carrier;
wherein the betablocker and the cholesterol-lowering agent are each provided in a form that is suitable for administration in conjunction with the other.

19. The kit of parts according to claim 18, comprising the betablocker and the cholesterol-lowering agent as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate, or sequential use in atherosclerosis therapy.

20. The kit of parts according to claim 18 or 19, wherein the betablocker is metoprolol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt.

21. The kit of parts according to claim 20, wherein the betablocker is metoprolol succinate, metoprolol tartrate, or metoprolol fumarate.

22. The kit of parts according to claim 18, wherein the cholesterol-lowering agent is an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

23. The kit of parts according to claim 22, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of atorvastatin, cerivastatin, fluvastatin, itavastatin, lovastatin, mevastatin, nicostatin, nivastatin, pravastatin and simvastatin, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or a solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt.

24. The kit of parts according to claim 22, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is of (E)-7-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-isopropyl-2-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)amino]-pyrimidin-5-yl](3R,5S)-3,5-dihydroxyhept-6-enoic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt.

25. The kit of parts according to claim 18, wherein the molar ratio between the betablocker and the cholesterol-lowering agent lies in the range of from about 1000:1 to about 1:1000.

26. A method for prophylactic or therapeutic treatment of a patient suffering from, or susceptible to, atherosclerosis, which method comprises administering to the patient a therapeutically effective total amount of

(i) a betablocker in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent, or carrier; in conjunction with

(ii) a cholesterol-lowering agent in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent, or carrier.

27. The method according to claim 26, wherein the administration of the betablocker and the cholesterol-lowering agent is simultaneous, separate, or sequential.

28. The method according to claim 26, wherein the betablocker is metoprolol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt.

29. The method according to claim 27, wherein the betablocker is metoprolol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt.

30. The method according to claim 28, wherein the betablocker is metoprolol succinate, metoprolol tartrate, or metoprolol fumarate.

31. The method according to claim 29, wherein the betablocker is metoprolol succinate, metoprolol tartrate, or metoprolol fumarate.

32. The method according to any one of claims 27 to 31, wherein the cholesterol-lowering agent is an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

33. The method according to claim 32, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is (E)-7-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-isopropyl-2-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)-amino]-pyrimidin-5-yl]-(3R,5S)-3,5-dihydroxyhept-6-enoic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt.

34. The method according to claim 27, wherein the molar ratio between the betablocker and the cholesterol-lowering agent lies in the range of from about 1000:1 to about 1:1000.

35. A method for prophylactic or therapeutic treatment of a patient suffering from, or susceptible to, atherosclerosis which method comprises administering to the patient a formulation as defined in claim 6.

36. A method according to claim 35, wherein the patient suffers from, or is susceptible to, hypercholesterolemia or hyperlipoproteinemia.